S6845-1

ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA ALTOONA MSA BEAVER COUNTY PMSA ERIE MSA HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE MSA JOHNSTOWN MSA LANCASTER MSA
PHILADELPHIA PMSA PITTSBURGH PMSA READING MSA SCRANTON /WILKES-BARRE MSA SHARON MSA STATE COLLEGE MSA WILLIAMSPORT MSA YORK MSA

PENNSYLVANIA'S

LABOR FORCE

..... A Monthly Statistical Analysis

INSIDE

Current Labor Force Situation.....1
Nonagricultural Jobs.....2-4
Hours and Earnings.....5-6
Unemployment Compensation.....7
County Data.....8
Pennsylvania's Labor Markets.....9
Pennsylvania's Service Delivery Areas.....10

HIGHLIGHTS

- Employment in Pennsylvania rebounded by 44,000 in May, lowering joblessness by 48,000 and the statewide seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment to 4.9 percent.
- Nonagricultural employment gained 19,000 jobs to a May level of 5,156,300. This increase was somewhat below the 30,000 increase normally forthcoming in May.
- Average weekly earnings and hours worked in manufacturing decreased in April. This was the first time since February 1986 that the workweek was less than 40.0 hours.
- April's initial claims total of 88,941 for unemployment insurance was the largest for the month since 1987.
- Thirty-eight counties registered lower unadjusted unemployment rates in April than they did in March.
- April's seasonally adjusted unemployment rates were up in all major labor market areas from March.

ISSUED: JUNE 1990

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Robert P. Casey, Governor

Department of Labor and Industry Bureau of Research and Statistics

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Pennsylvania's Labor Force ....A Monthly Statistical Analysis

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Focusing on economic information and analysis, the publication is intended for a variety of users from business leaders, government administrators and planners to the general public.

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Kenneth Shockley	(215)378-4314	Carbon, Lehigh, Northampton, Pike, Wayne, Schuylkill, Berks Counties in PA; Warren County, NJ
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William Findley	(814)533-2213	Blair, Cambria, Somerset, Bedford, Clearfield, Jefferson, Huntingdon, Elk, Cameron
William Ceriani	(412)565-5350	Beaver, Allegheny, Fayette, Washington, Westmoreland, Butler Indiana, Armstrong, Lawrence, Greene
Carol Patterson	(814)871-4298	Erie, Mercer, McKean, Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren

CURRENT LABOR FORCE SITUATION

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES FOR MAY 1990

Employment in Pennsylvania rebounded by 44,000 in May, lowering joblessness by 48,000 and the statewide seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment to 4.9 percent from 5.7 percent in April. The nationwide rate also declined in May to 5.3 percent, seasonally adjusted, from 5.4 percent in April.

Data, made available through the Current Population survey of households, and released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, show May's seasonally adjusted employment in Pennsylvania at 5,648,000, up 44,000 since April. This was the third highest level ever, behind March of this year and the all-time high of 5,715,000 in March of 1989. May's employment was up 38,000 from a year ago, 238,000 from two years ago, and 310,000 from three years ago.

The gain in employment during May resulted in a 48,000 drop in joblessness across the State. Seasonally adjusted unemployment fell from 341,000 in April to 293,000 in May. This dropped the seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment to 4.9 percent from 5.7 percent in April, continuing the zigzag pattern that has been apparent in the rates throughout 1990. The rate has bounced widely from 5.2 percent to 5.7 percent. May's rate was the lowest since October 1989 when the rate was 4.7 percent. Compared to a year ago, May's rate was up from 4.5 percent, but it was down from the rates of both two years ago, 5.1 percent, and three years ago, 5.5 percent.

TABLE 1
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN PENNSYLVANIA
(All persons in thousands)

RESIDENT DATA	MAY 1990	APR. 1990	MAY 1989	NET CHANGE FROM APR. 1990	NET CHANGE FROM MAY 1989
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,941	5,945	5,877	-4	64
Employment	5,648	5,604	5,610	44	38
Unemployment	293	341	267	-48	26
Rate of Unemployment (%)	4.9	5.7	4.5	-0.8	0.4
UNADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,889	5,878	5,826	11	63
Employment	5,604	5,562	5,567	42	37
Unemployment	285	315	259	-30	26
Rate of Unemployment (%)	4.8	5.4	4.4	-0.6	0.4

Unemployment, not adjusted for seasonality, was 285,000 in May, down 30,000 since April. The decline was consistent with a reduction of 21,000 claims for unemployment compensation over the month. The unadjusted rate of unemployment was 4.8 percent in May, down from 5.4 percent in April.

Employment, not seasonally adjusted, was 5,604,000 in May, up 42,000 since April. This was somewhat higher than suggested by preliminary returns from our own survey of employers in Pennsylvania which showed a gain of 19,000 over the month. The employer survey shows that nearly all of the May expansion came from construction, retail trade, and services.

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

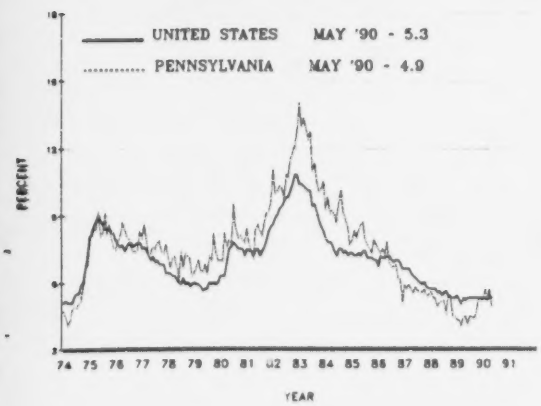

TABLE 2
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

ESTABLISHMENT DATA	MAY 1990 AP/	APR. 1990 P/	MAR. 1990	APR. 1989	NET CHANGE TO APR. 1990 FROM: MAR. 1990	APR. 1989
NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY	5156.3	5137.3	5108.4	5113.1	28.9	24.2
---GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	1286.9	1281.7	1272.7	1305.8	9.0	-24.1
MINING	27.2	27.4	27.2	27.4	0.2	0.0
CONSTRUCTION	236.5	226.3	216.7	227.1	9.6	-0.8
MANUFACTURING	1023.2	1028.0	1028.8	1051.3	-0.8	-23.3
DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	580.2	584.2	583.3	603.6	0.9	-19.4
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS		31.9	31.0	33.2	0.9	-1.3
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES		20.1	20.4	21.2	-0.3	-1.1
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS		46.7	46.7	47.7	0.0	-1.0
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES		89.9	89.3	91.5	0.6	-1.6
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS		89.6	89.4	92.6	0.2	-3.0
INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY		110.9	111.0	109.7	-0.1	1.2
ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT		82.0	81.9	87.8	0.1	-5.8
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT		55.5	55.4	58.6	0.1	-3.1
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS		37.7	38.0	40.1	-0.3	-2.4
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING		19.9	20.2	21.2	-0.3	-1.3
NONDURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	443.0	443.8	445.5	447.7	-1.7	-3.9
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS		90.6	91.2	90.4	-0.6	0.2
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES		1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS		28.5	28.5	29.6	0.0	-1.1
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODS.		76.6	77.2	80.5	-0.6	-3.9
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		40.7	40.2	41.1	0.5	-0.4
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING		83.7	84.5	84.1	-0.8	-0.4
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		61.5	61.6	59.2	-0.1	2.3
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS		10.2	10.1	10.2	0.1	0.0
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS		41.4	41.6	41.8	-0.2	-0.4
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS		9.5	9.5	9.7	0.0	-0.2
---SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	3867.9	3854.3	3833.8	3805.5	20.5	48.8
TRANSPORTATION	149.7	148.9	148.9	152.5	0.0	-3.6
PUBLIC UTILITIES	104.0	104.0	103.8	104.1	0.2	-0.1
COMMUNICATIONS		49.7	49.5	49.5	0.2	0.2
ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY		54.3	54.3	54.6	0.0	-0.3
WHOLESALE TRADE	282.8	281.9	281.9	279.4	0.0	2.5
RETAIL TRADE	897.7	889.7	884.2	887.9	5.5	1.8
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES		122.8	122.6	124.9	0.2	-2.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	297.1	295.8	295.8	294.5	0.0	1.3
FINANCE		142.1	142.6	143.6	-0.5	-1.5
INSURANCE		113.7	113.7	111.3	0.0	2.4
REAL ESTATE		40.0	39.5	39.6	0.5	0.4
SERVICES	1414.8	1409.4	1398.8	1377.6	10.6	31.8
BUSINESS SERVICES		203.0	202.1	201.3	0.9	1.7
HEALTH SERVICES		459.6	457.1	445.4	2.5	14.2
--HOSPITALS		250.0	247.8	241.7	2.2	8.3
LEGAL SERVICES		40.5	40.5	39.6	0.0	0.9
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES		159.7	161.8	159.3	-2.1	0.4
SOCIAL SERVICES		100.1	99.3	96.2	0.8	3.9
OTHER SERVICES		446.5	438.0	435.8	8.5	10.7
GOVERNMENT	721.8	724.6	720.4	709.5	4.2	15.1
FEDERAL		146.5	143.4	142.9	3.1	3.6
STATE		159.4	158.5	157.0	0.9	2.4
LOCAL		418.7	418.5	409.6	0.2	9.1
---PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	1.5	1.3	1.9	1.8	-0.6	-0.5

AP/ = Advanced preliminary, based on early survey returns.
P/ = Preliminary data.

MAY INCREASE IN NONFARM JOBS LESS THAN EXPECTED

Advance preliminary figures from a survey of employer payrolls indicate Pennsylvania's May count of nonfarm jobs increased by 19,000 to 5,156,300. This is somewhat below the 30,000 increase normally forthcoming in May.

Service producing industries gained 13,600 jobs, while the goods producing sector added 5,200 jobs.

In the goods producing sector, manufacturing employment may have fallen below the all-time recorded low of January 1987. This follows a steep drop in April in the average number of hours worked per week in manufacturing.

In addition, service producing industries are not as strong as they appear. Although new all-time highs were set in services and wholesale trade, only wholesale trade is holding close to its longer term growth trend. Services and most other nonmanufacturing industries are growing much more slowly than through most of the economic recovery.

NONFARM JOB COUNT CONTINUES SLOWER BUT STEADY GROWTH DURING APRIL

Pennsylvania's nonagricultural jobs total rose by 28,900 in April to a level of 5,137,300. While the March-April increase was only half that expected for this time of year, it was sufficient to lift total nonfarm jobs to the fifth highest level in the Commonwealth's history, 24,200 above the year-ago count. With a few exceptions, the various industry lines showed gains in employment, although less than normal for April. The nonfarm job count excludes farm workers, the self-employed, domestic workers, and unpaid family workers.

Job increases in the goods producing sector followed the current trend with a gain of 9,000 in April, due to an increase of 9,600 jobs in contract construction. Despite recent improvement in this sector, the total fell 24,100 short of the April 1989 level and construction fell 800 below its year-ago figure, reflecting the soft housing market.

Manufacturing jobs decreased by 800 over the month, primarily due to losses in the printing and publishing industries in the nondurable goods sector. Durable goods showed a gain of 900 with the largest increases in the lumber and wood products (+900) and primary metals (+600) industries.

In the service producing sector, employment increased by 20,500 to a level of 3,854,300. While also below expectations, this is the third highest on record after December and November of 1989. Within this sector, the best gains were in services (+10,600), retail trade (+5,500), and government (+4,200). Services, led by seasonal increases in agricultural services and amusement and recreational services, have gained 31,800 jobs in the past year and now stand at an all-time high of 1,409,400 in April. An increase of 3,100 in federal government can largely be attributed to workers hired for the 1990 census collection.

EMPLOYERS

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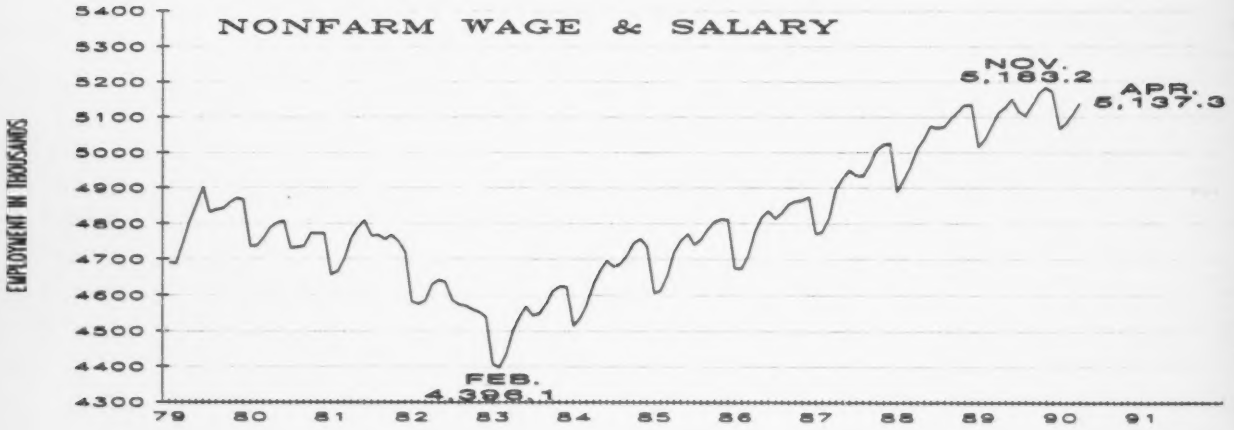
For a working future, this is the place.

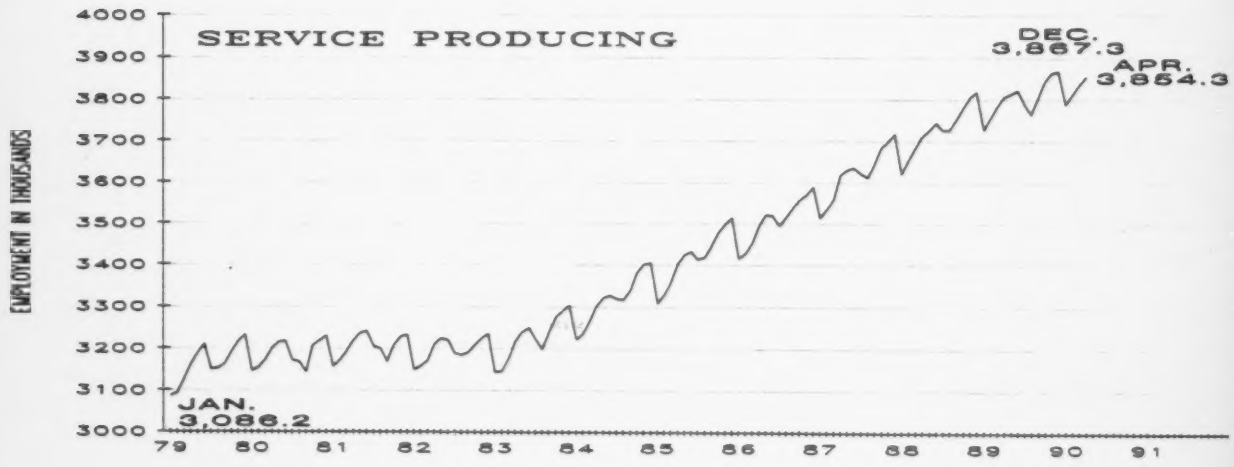
For the Job Center near you call:

1-800-622-JOBS

PENNSYLVANIA WAGE & SALARY JOBS

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA





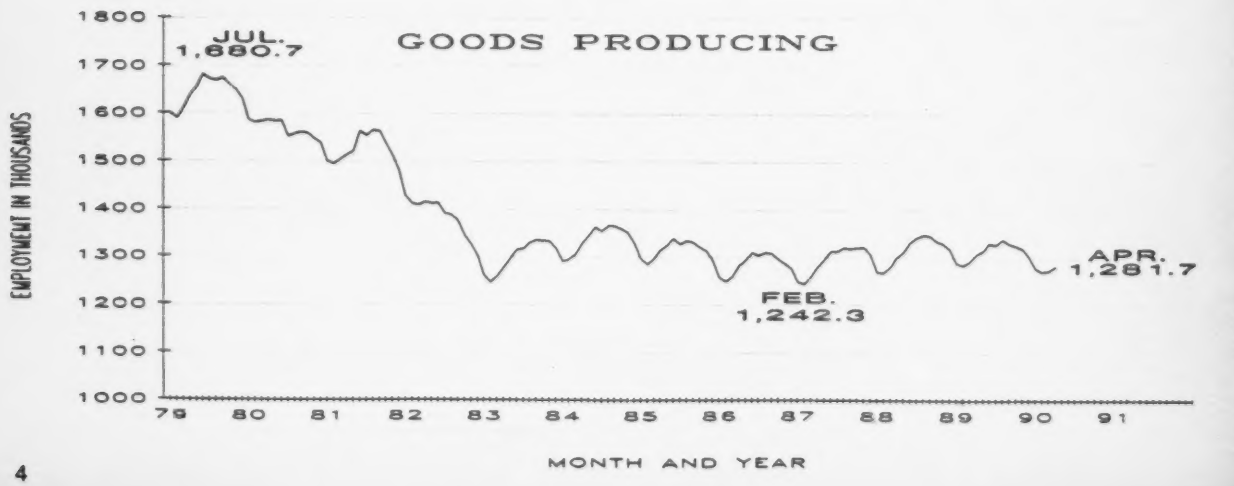


TABLE 3
PENNSYLVANIA HOURS AND EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS

(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

INDUSTRY TITLE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	APR. 1990 P/	MAR. 1990	APR. 1989	APR. 1990 P/	MAR. 1990	APR. 1989	APR. 1990 P/	MAR. 1990	APR. 1989
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES									
COAL MINING	$731.96	$703.51	$687.65	44.2	43.4	42.5	$16.56	$16.21	$16.18
NONMETALLIC MINERALS	506.24	491.25	501.36	44.8	44.7	46.9	11.30	10.99	10.69
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	430.64	443.07	432.72	39.4	40.8	40.9	10.93	10.94	10.58
DURABLE GOODS	468.93	487.52	471.66	40.6	42.1	42.0	11.55	11.58	11.23
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	357.77	383.77	349.34	39.1	39.8	40.2	9.15	9.14	8.69
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	344.18	363.09	363.77	38.2	39.9	39.8	9.01	9.10	9.14
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODS.	480.06	486.86	476.93	42.0	41.9	43.2	11.43	11.19	11.04
PRIMARY METALS	554.88	561.99	557.69	42.1	42.9	43.4	13.18	13.10	12.85
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	434.11	457.13	451.26	39.9	41.9	41.9	10.88	10.91	10.77
INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY	499.25	526.44	503.56	41.5	43.4	43.3	12.03	12.13	11.63
ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC MACH.	429.20	457.45	434.19	40.0	42.2	41.0	10.73	10.84	10.59
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	526.95	568.18	516.65	39.8	42.4	41.0	13.24	13.40	12.65
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PROD.	442.09	456.38	447.49	39.9	41.0	41.9	11.08	11.18	10.68
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES	406.15	419.83	420.24	38.1	39.2	40.8	10.66	10.71	10.30
NONDURABLE GOODS	382.28	387.18	379.82	38.0	38.6	39.4	10.06	10.03	9.84
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	426.28	424.05	425.97	39.4	39.3	40.3	10.87	10.79	10.57
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	232.53	265.86	267.30	35.5	40.1	40.5	6.55	6.63	6.60
TEXTILE PRODUCTS	302.63	305.22	303.24	37.5	38.2	39.9	8.07	7.99	7.60
APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	223.08	225.45	229.26	33.0	33.4	35.6	6.76	6.75	6.44
PAPER PRODUCTS	495.50	490.78	483.64	42.9	42.9	42.8	11.55	11.44	11.30
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	432.80	443.13	426.14	37.7	38.6	38.6	11.48	11.48	11.04
CHEMICAL AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	539.18	546.84	526.68	41.7	42.0	41.8	12.93	13.02	12.60
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	600.59	590.29	634.92	40.2	38.3	42.9	14.94	15.02	14.80
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS	373.07	415.96	393.95	38.7	42.1	41.8	9.64	9.88	9.47
LEATHER PRODUCTS	259.24	264.88	252.12	37.9	38.5	38.2	6.84	6.88	6.60
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES									
COMMUNICATIONS	624.42	621.71	615.45	41.6	41.2	41.5	15.01	15.09	14.83
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	681.66	688.22	681.55	42.0	42.3	43.0	16.23	16.27	15.85

P/ = Preliminary data

WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS RECORD DECREASES

After a month's respite, both the average weekly earnings and the average workweek of production workers in Pennsylvania's manufacturing industries resumed downtrends that began in December. Average weekly earnings, at $430.64, were down $12.43 from March. The average workweek lost 1.1 hours to 39.4 hours. This is the first time since February 1986 that the average workweek was less than 40 hours. The last time that the workweek was this short was in April 1985. Significant here is the fact that softened national demand has caused employers to cut back production by shortening the workweek. Now that the workweek is below 40 hours, we are approaching the point where it makes more economic sense for the employer to lay off workers rather than further reduce the workweek. Any further contraction of the workweek will require scrutiny. Compared to April 1989, average weekly earnings are down $2.08 as the net result of a workweek which was 1.5 hours shorter and an average hourly rate which was up 35 cents.

The contraction of the workweek was widespread among the various manuacturing industries. With a seasonal increase of one-tenth of an hour in its average workweek, stone, clay and glass products was the only one of the ten durable goods industries that did not have a shorter workweek in April than in March. Overall, the durable goods workweek was 1.5 hours shorter in April. Seven of the ten nondurable goods industries had reduced workweeks in April. Food products and petroleum and coal products recorded longer workweeks; paper was stable. These shorter workweeks are generally reflected in smaller paychecks.

With the exception of paper products, which was up one-tenth of an hour, all manufacturing industries had shorter workweeks this April than in April 1989.

PENNSYLVANIA HOURS & EARNINGS
FOR MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS

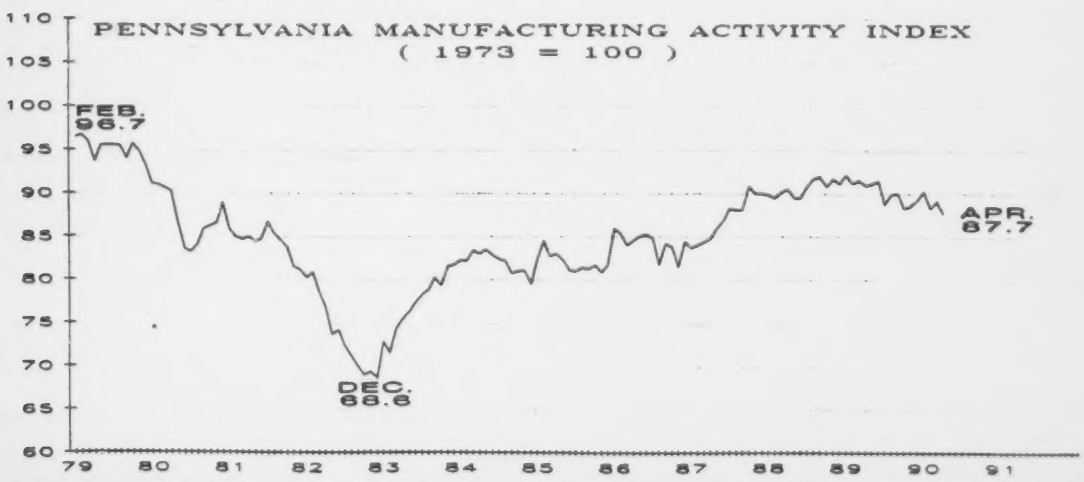


TABLE 4
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	APR. 1990	MAR. 1990	APR. 1989	NET CHANGE FROM MAR. 90	NET CHANGE FROM APR. 89
CLAIMS ACTIVITY					
Initial Claims	88,941	88,117	69,290	824	19,651
Weeks Claimed	642,605	718,266	522,734	-75,661	119,871
....Average Weekly Volume	153,001	163,242	130,684	-10,241	22,317
Insured Unemployment Rate	3.2%	3.4%	2.8%	-0.2	0.4
PAYMENT ACTIVITY					
First Payments	31,626	37,801	25,220	-6,175	6,406
Final Payments	8,594	8,029	6,843	565	1,751
Weeks Paid	571,308	716,840	480,916	-145,532	90,392
Net Benefit Amount	$98,923,379	$125,308,902	$81,575,277	-$26,385,523	$17,348,102
Average Check Amount	$173.15	$174.81	$169.62	-$1.66	$3.53

APRIL CLAIMS TOTALS UP FROM YEAR AGO BY WIDE MARGINS

At 88,941 the number of initial claims in April was virtually unchanged from March (up 824), but exceeded the year-ago total by 19,651 or 28 percent. The April total for initial claims was the largest for the month since 1987. The number of weeks claimed fell by 75,661 or 11 percent from a month ago to 642,605 in April. A decrease in weeks claimed from March to April is a normal seasonal occurrence; however, the decline in 1990 was much smaller than the average decline from March to April over the previous three years of 23 percent. As a result, the April weeks claimed total was the top mark for the month since 1986. Compared to a year ago weeks claimed in April were up by 119,871 or 23 percent. Despite a drop in the insured unemployment rate from 3.4 percent in March to 3.2 percent in April, the rate was 0.4 percentage points higher than a year ago. The April rate was the highest for the month in four years and April was the thirteenth consecutive month that the rate posted an increase from a year ago.

The average check amount slid for the third successive month to $173.15 in April. This average check amount for April was down $2.67 from January 1990's historical peak of $175.82. Weeks paid plummeted from 716,840 in March to 571,308 in April, a 20 percent drop. The smaller average check and fewer weeks paid reduced the net benefit amount for April to $98.9 million which was $26.4 million below a month ago. During April disbursements exceeded income by $22 million which shrunk cash reserves in the Trust Fund at the end of the month to $1,322 billion.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND - APRIL 1990

Income	$ 76,992,831
Disbursements	$ 98,919,998
Cash Reserves	$ 1,322,412,704

UNEMPLOYMENT ..... A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

THIRTY-EIGHT COUNTIES REGISTER LOWER UNADJUSTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

Thirty-eight of Pennsylvania's sixty-seven counties had lower unemployment rates in April than they did in March; twenty-one counties had higher rates and eight were unchanged. In most years, the number of counties with lower April rates would be greater than in this year. However, a mild late winter and an early spring prompted early recalls and start-ups in many weather sensitive industries. Thus, there was less room for improvement than in the typical year. Reflecting this fact, the seasonally adjusted statewide rate, which dropped substantially in March, was back up to the February level in April. This would indicate seasonal normalcy when viewed over the two-month period.

With the exception of Fulton County, whose unemployment rate was down 0.7 of a percentage point, all Pennsylvania counties had higher unemployment rates this April than last. Increased employment in the manufacturing sector allowed Fulton County to move counter to the statewide economic slowdown. Juniata County, up 5.7 percentage points, had the largest over-the-year unemployment rate increase of any county. Cutbacks in manufacturing jobs fueled this increase, giving Juniata the highest rate in the State.

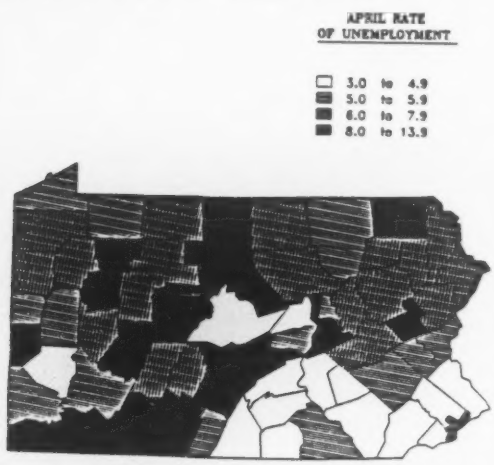


TABLE 5
PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES RANKED BY RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, preliminary)
APRIL- 1990

COUNTY	RANK	RATE (%)	VOLUME
Cumberland	1	3.0	3300
Chester	2	3.1	6200
Montgomery	3	3.6	13800
Adams	4	3.7	1500
Lancaster	4	3.7	8400
Delaware	6	3.8	11100
Bucks	7	4.2	12500
Dauphin	7	4.2	5700
Allegheny	9	4.3	28400
Franklin	9	4.3	2500
Centre	11	4.7	3200
Lebanon	11	4.7	3100
Union	13	4.8	800
Perry	14	4.9	1000
York	15	5.1	9400
Lehigh	16	5.2	7800
Snyder	16	5.2	1000
Berks	18	5.4	9600
Erie	18	5.4	7200
Fulton	20	5.5	300
Washington	20	5.5	5200
Montour	22	5.6	500
Northampton	22	5.6	6600
Bradford	24	5.7	1800
Butler	24	5.7	4300
Westmoreland	24	5.7	10100
Lawrence	27	5.9	2900
Sullivan	27	5.9	200
Warren	27	5.9	1300
Philadelphia	30	6.0	43500
Pike	30	6.0	800
Wyoming	32	6.1	800
Mercer	33	6.2	3200
Venango	33	6.2	1500
Elk	35	6.3	1100
Lackawanna	36	6.4	7000
Monroe	36	6.4	3200
Columbia	38	6.6	2100
Wayne	39	6.7	1300
Luzerne	40	7.0	11400
Crawford	41	7.1	2800
Lycoming	41	7.1	4300
McKean	43	7.3	1500
Blair	44	7.5	4600
Cambria	45	7.6	4800
Schuylkill	45	7.6	5600
Jefferson	47	7.7	1600
Tioga	47	7.7	1500
Armstrong	49	7.9	2300
Beaver	50	8.0	4800
Potter	51	8.1	600
Bedford	52	8.3	1800
Cameron	52	8.3	200
Somerset	52	8.3	2700
Susquehanna	52	8.3	1500
Fayette	56	8.6	5200
Carbon	57	8.8	2300
Indiana	57	8.8	3100
Northumberland	57	8.8	4400
Clinton	60	9.4	1500
Greene	60	9.4	1200
Mifflin	62	10.0	2200
Clarion	63	10.1	1800
Huntingdon	64	10.3	2100
Forest	65	10.4	200
Clearfield	65	11.4	4100
Juniata	67	13.3	1400

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR MARKET AREAS

TABLE 6
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME AND RATE
BY MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA IN PENNSYLVANIA
(Seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

AREA	APRIL 1990 * UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	APRIL 1990 * UNEMPLOYMENT RATE%	MARCH 1990 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	MARCH 1990 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE%	APRIL 1989 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	APRIL 1989 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE%
UNITED STATES	6770.0	5.4	6495.0	5.2	6531.0	5.3
PENNSYLVANIA	341.0	5.7	310.0	5.2	260.0	4.4
LABOR MARKET AREA						
ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA	19.9	6.0	18.9	5.6	14.0	4.2
ALTOONA MSA	4.9	7.9	4.0	6.5	3.8	6.3
BEAVER COUNTY PMSA	5.2	8.6	4.9	8.1	4.6	7.7
ERIE MSA	7.5	5.6	7.5	5.5	6.8	5.1
HARRISBURG-LEB-CARLISLE MSA	15.0	4.4	13.2	3.9	11.7	3.5
JOHNSTOWN MSA	8.2	8.5	7.4	7.6	6.3	6.6
LANCASTER MSA	9.7	4.3	9.4	4.1	6.9	3.1
PHILADELPHIA PMSA	115.0	4.7	110.7	4.5	92.7	3.8
PITTSBURGH PMSA	51.7	5.2	49.0	4.8	45.7	4.6
READING MSA	9.4	5.2	8.8	4.9	6.6	3.7
SCRANTON--WILKES-BARRE MSA	27.1	7.3	24.6	6.6	18.9	5.2
SHARON MSA	3.4	6.5	2.4	4.6	2.3	4.5
STATE COLLEGE MSA	3.7	5.4	3.6	5.3	2.8	4.3
WILLIAMSPORT MSA	4.5	7.2	4.0	6.4	3.5	5.8
YORK MSA	12.0	5.3	11.9	5.2	8.6	3.8

* Preliminary data

APRIL'S SEASONALLY ADJUSTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES UP IN ALL MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREAS

All fifteen of Pennsylvania's major labor market areas had higher seasonally adjusted unemployment rates in April than in March. Sharon MSA, up 1.9 percentage points, recorded the largest over-the-month rate increase. Part of this increase can be traced to short-term layoffs in the durable goods sector. Part can also be attributed to a mild late winter causing early recalls and start-ups in weather-sensitive industries. This caused March seasonally adjusted rates to be artificially low, such that at least part of the April rate increases appear to be corrections. Mirroring this fact, the statewide seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for April, at 5.7 percent, was the same as the February rate after a brief drop to 5.2 percent in March. When compared to February, eight of the fifteen largest labor market areas had lower April seasonally adjusted rates, while six had increases and one was unchanged.

As a reflection of the slowdown of the national economy, the current unemployment rate is higher in each of the fifteeen large labor market areas than it was in April 1989. The rate increases ranged from a low of 0.6 of a percentage point in the Pittsburgh PMSA to a high of 2.1 percentage points in the Scranton/Wilkes-Barre MSA.

Beaver County PMSA and Johnstown MSA continue to have the highest unemployment among the large labor market areas; Lancaster and Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle MSAs, the lowest.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

Unemployment rates, not seasonally adjusted, for Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) ranged from a low of 3.1 percent in SDA 21 to a high of 8.7 percent in SDA 09.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

TABLE 7
MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
APRIL 1990 — PRELIMINARY
(DATA NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, VOLUME IN THOUSANDS)

SDA NO.	COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE	EMP.	UNEMP.	RATE(%)
01	Erie	133.0	125.8	7.2	5.4
02	Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren	106.5	98.8	7.7	7.2
03	City of Pittsburgh	173.7	165.5	8.3	4.8
04	Allegheny County minus City of Pittsburgh	486.1	466.0	20.1	4.1
05	Beaver	59.2	54.5	4.8	8.0
06	Armstrong, Butler, Indiana	139.3	129.7	9.7	6.9
07	Fayette, Westmoreland	235.6	220.4	15.3	6.5
08	Greene, Washington	106.1	99.8	6.4	6.0
09	Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter	105.2	96.0	9.1	8.7
10	Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset	204.2	188.0	16.2	7.9
11	Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Lycoming, Mifflin, Snyder, Union	235.9	220.7	15.2	6.4
13	Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming	84.6	78.9	5.7	6.8
14	Lackawanna	110.4	103.4	7.0	6.4
15	Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne	108.0	100.4	7.6	7.0
16	Luzerne, Schuylkill	235.9	218.9	17.0	7.2
17	Philadelphia	727.6	684.1	43.5	6.0
18	Bucks	297.6	285.1	12.5	4.2
19	Montgomery	386.1	372.3	13.8	3.6
20	Delaware	289.2	278.2	11.1	3.8
21	Chester	198.8	192.6	6.2	3.1
22	Lehigh, Northampton	265.8	251.4	14.4	5.4
23	Berks	179.0	169.4	9.6	5.4
24	Cumberland, Dauphin, Juniata, Lebanon, Perry	343.7	329.1	14.6	4.2
25	Lancaster	224.0	215.6	8.4	3.7
26	York	184.8	175.4	9.4	5.1
27	Adams, Franklin	98.7	94.7	4.0	4.0
28	Lawrence, Mercer	100.9	94.8	6.1	6.1
29	Montour, Northumberland	57.9	53.0	4.8	8.4
	PENNSYLVANIA - TOTAL	5878.0	5562.0	315.0	5.4

A Service Delivery Area is a geographical planning region defined by the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

TECHNICAL NOTES

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Research & Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1987) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considered employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by num-ber of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by the latest 12 month average covered employment for which data is available.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.

Income - Amount of funds deposited into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including employer and employe contributions, transfers from other sources such as the Special Administration Fund, redeposited unemployment compensation checks, federal benefit program reimbursements, loans, and interest earnings.

Disbursements - Amount of funds disbursed from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including the payment of state unemployment compensation benefits, federal program benefits, refunds, and voluntary federal loan repayments.

Cash Reserves - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund available to pay unemployment compensation benefits.